Bates College SCARAB

The Bates Student

Archives and Special Collections

11-1895

The Bates Student - volume 23 number 09 -November 1895

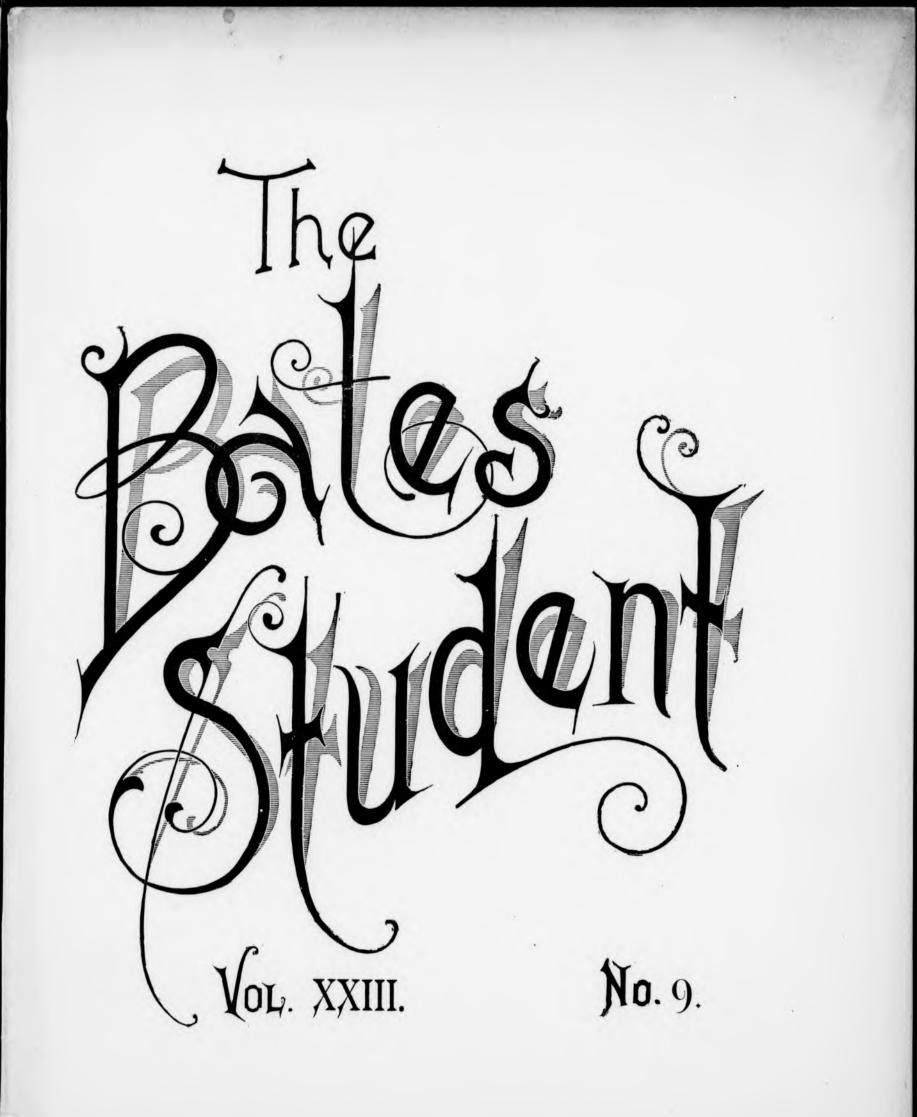
Bates College

Follow this and additional works at: http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student

Recommended Citation

Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 23 number 09 - November 1895" (1895). *The Bates Student*. 1990. http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student/1990

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives and Special Collections at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Bates Student by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.



For Positions to Teach, APPLY TO

TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND,

36 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Bates Students have been very successful with us. Positions filled, 1,866. Send for Manual.

F. B. SPAULDING, Manager.



213 Lisbon Street, Corner of Pine, LEWISTON, ME.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXIII.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 9.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE, LEWISTON, ME.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

O. F. CUTTS,	Literary Editor.
	Alumni Editor.
R. D. FAIRFIELD,	Book Review Editor.
A. P. NORTON, .	Local Editor.
	. Exchange Editor.
	Local Editor.
	. Business Manager.
	. Assistant Manager.

TERMS.-\$1.00 per year, in advance; single copy 10 cents.

Subscribers not receiving the STUDENT regularly should notify the Business Manager.

Contributions cordially invited.

Exchanges and matter for publication should be addressed EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, BATES STUDENT, LEWISTON, MAINE; business letters to O. C. BOOTHBY, MANAGER OF STUDENT, LEWIS-TON, MAINE.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post-Office.

Journal Press, Lewiston.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XXIII., NO. 9.-NOVEMBER, 1895.

EDITORIAL,				233
LITERARY:				
Notes on English Election,				237
Woman in Music,				240
The Legacy of the Past, .				241
POETS' CORNER:				
Dreams of Childhood,				243
A Longing,				
At Sunset,				243
Translation from Horace, .				243
ALUMNI DEPARTMENT:				
Alumni Banquet,				244
Obituary:				
Prof. Winthrop J. Brown,				244
Dr. W. A. Morton,				246
Personals,				247
COLLEGE NEWS AND INTERES	TS	:		
Locals,				249
Foot-Ball,				
COLLEGE EXCHANGES,				
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS, .				
UN RECUEIL,				258

Gditorial.

IN these days of athletic contests between colleges, we hear a great deal about what is called "college spirit." Since it seems to be a desirable thing, the question arises : how can it be cultivated? We might answer, by *cultivating* it. This applies to students, faculty, alumni, and all who are, or ought to be, interested in the college.

Human beings need sympathy. The person who feels that no one cares for him will generally be very reckless or very despondent. But a feeling of responsibility, of honor at stake, of friends who are watching, interested, ready to applaud, will bring out his best efforts. The college that has few earnest, active friends must suffer in other ways than in regard to finances. The "kind mother" lacks the power to be kind to the fullest extent to undutiful, ungrateful children. Let us have in the future, to a greater extent than we have had in the past, an earnest, hard-working student-body, both in class-rooms and on the athletic field, a sympathetic faculty, an enthusiastic, self-sacrificing alumni, and at least fair treatment at the hands of the public and the local press.

Several of these conditions are apparently being slowly fulfilled. If *all* are fulfilled we are sure that Bates will soon take a place in every respect, as she has already in many, second to none in the state at least.

S the STUDENT approaches the close of its financial year, the desirability of settling all bills promptly, and of giving an auspicious beginning to the new editors and managers, must be evident to all. In this connection, the management feels to thank all subscribers who pay as soon as convenient, when bills are presented, and to suggest to those who, from carelessness or thoughtlessness may have neglected to settle for their subscriptions, that in no better way can they individually promote the success of their college magazine than by giving the matter their careful attention. Whenever subscribers respond immediately, an immense amount of time and labor is saved to the managers, upon whom must always rest a heavy burden of responsibility.

A SHORT time ago, delegates from a number of the New England colleges met in Boston to make arrangements for forming a debating league. A constitution was drawn up and officers were elected, the Bates delegate being chairman of the committee on framing the constitution. The plan proposed was simple and expedient, and arranged that even the victorious college would not be obliged to debate more than two or three times in the year.

Bates has, for a long time, felt the need of such an organization as this and has, through the editorial columns of the STUDENT, continually agitated the mat-The Bates students are very much ter. in favor of entering the proposed league of New England colleges, provided that a majority of the *leading* colleges will enter. It would not be advisable, however, for Bates to enter a league composed of any number of colleges, if there is any possibility of another league, made up of larger and older institutions, being formed. The training received at Bates in this direction is far superior to that received in most colleges, and Bates has a right to think that she is qualified to cross swords with any of the New England colleges, Yale and Harvard excepted.

What the STUDENT most desires to see is a Maine Intercollegiate Debating There is sharp competition League. in athletics among the Maine colleges; why can there not be the same rivalry for intellectual honor? Certainly the object of the latter is as worthy as that of the former; the benefits to be obtained more pronounced and more enduring. The object of a New England league could still be attained, as the champion college of Maine could compete with the winner of any other contest which may be held in New England.

Let the Bates students think of this matter, and not only think but act. Let us bring the subject before the attention of the other Maine colleges and endeavor to form a Maine Intercollegiate Oratorical or Debating League.

THE occurrence of significant elections in many of the larger states again calls our attention to the field of politics. The preliminary skirmishes, which shall lead on to the great presidential battle, are already opening. The leading dailies bring to us numerous reports of the movements of ambitious candidates and the conferences of politicians. Campaign talk and speculation is already rife, as one party or the other gains some important advantage in any locality.

But apart from all circumstances of local and sectional issues, which are the usual accompaniments of national and state elections, may we not see an upward movement in American politics which is destined to be of great and lasting good to the nation? We would not denominate this movement as an outgrowth of any party's restoration to popular favor or as confined to the supporters of any one political organization. The awakening political conscience of the American people is one of the most auspicious signs of the times. Have we been so long engaged in money-making, in affairs of private concern, in developing the vast resources of our country, that we have tendered the control of politics to the scum of society? What a blot it is upon the standard of our boasted democracy that the professional politician

has fallen to the lowest place in the scale of character and uprightness. A very important province in political reformation is the effort to disprove, before the civilized world, the supposition that American politics is the most fortunate game in which any rascal may engage, and that the reign of the boss is of endless duration.

The corrupt forces in our political life have, by their own effrontery, paved the way for their downfall. The police scandals of a metropolis raise up citizens of energy and ability who shall punish malefactors and correct abuses. The most licentious city of the American continent is enabled, by the force of an awakened public opinion, to throw off ring rule and to enter upon a thorough system of municipal cleansing. In very many sections of our country, the heroic but simple remedies of attendance at the primaries, strength of political conviction, and vigor in administration are being applied with telling effect.

But the work so well begun is far from completion. A politician, ruling with absolute sway the great State of Pennsylvania; a Tammany tiger again raising its head in the Empire State; a Gorman crushing and overthrowing the forces of good government in Maryland; a Platt balancing on his forefinger the electoral vote of the great State of New York; these are spectacles which should remind all Americans that the powers of evil are strong and that the corrupt political manager is well entrenched.

Yet we may arrive at the welcome conclusion that laborious and careful attention to political problems has, and will have, its results, and that the friends of good government should take courage. All honor to the Republican Club of New York City which has dared to protest against the designs of a powerful boss. All honor to the independent Democrats who have held up the hands of a Strong and a Roosevelt. All honor to the self-respecting citizens of all classes who have aided in establishing men of uprightness in office. The work of political renovation shall not fail, but shall continue to the preservation of all that is noble and enlightening in American politics.

WHE holiday number of the New England Magazine will contain an illustrated article on Lewiston, quite a large part of it being devoted to Bates College. The cuts include very fine views of the college buildings, photographs of the Faculty, and others of interest. The author is C. A. Chase of Auburn, a graduate of Bates in the Class of '84. Magazine literature is becoming an important means of disseminating information among very large classes of people, and the management of these periodicals, one of the great fields for men of enterprise, who alone can make a success in that line. The article in question will certainly be of great interest to all friends of the college, and we hope will bring it to the attention of others who shall become its friends.

IN an editorial in the June number of the STUDENT we urged the formation of an intercollegiate oratorical league. Although the New England Debating League, which has recently been organized, is not, in some respects, just what we had hoped for, yet there can be no doubt that, if rightly managed, it will be of much benefit to the institutions concerned. If it awakens in the students a greater interest in the intellectual success of their several colleges, it will not be a failure.

We are glad that Bates has entered it, and we believe that she can hold her own with either of the institutions represented. But there is much to be done in the way of preparation, nevertheless. The man who is to represent Bates in the contests should be chosen without regard to society or class; he should be the one who can best represent our college. If the first debate is to take place during January, our representative should be chosen this term so as to give him time for preparation. Wesleyan and Tufts are already waking up and showing considerable enthusiasm in regard to this league. Let us not be found sleeping.

IN these days of discussion and higher criticism, when scholars are subjecting the Bible, as all other literature, to most searching study and careful investigation, comes from many quarters the complaint that students in schools and colleges, and well-trained sons of Christian homes, are lamentably ignorant of this greatest of books.

A writer in *The Independent* has recently given a striking instance of this lack of knowledge; he reports the test of the Freshman class in a certain college, whose pupils came from the best of homes of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, on the allusions to the

Bible in Tennyson's poems. When given twenty-two allusions, nearly all of which were perfectly obvious, less than one-half were correctly explained. Many trace this trouble to some defect in Sabbath-school teaching. Does it not rather originate in the feeling that the Bible is something apart from our real human life, belonging to a spiritual existence in which the active, healthy boy has but slight interest?

The recommendation of an able educator to treat the Bible as literature, to try in the few minutes of daily reading in school, or whenever opportunity offers, to inspire the youth with interest in it, as a real life book; not to draw from it any especially religious or dogmatic teaching, but rather to lead the students to love it, to find pleasure in it, seems to come nearer to the root of the matter. Already classes for earnest Bible study are being formed all over the land, and there are summer schools for the study of the Bible alone. All the modern criticism and all efforts to shape our faith in its authenticity seem to have had the effect only of inspiring more wide-spread and systematic study of the book and its truths. The recent remark of a young minister on the inspiration of the Bible seems worthy to be regarded as the final word on that question: "I have no theory of inspiration because everything seems to be insufficient. The great value of the Bible for me is not only that it has been inspired but that it contains the power to inspire."

Literary.

NOTES ON ENGLISH ELECTION. By A. B. Hyde, '98.

'HE defeat of Roseberry's government on the Vote of Supplies was entirely unexpected. This overthrow was the result of the War Minister refusing to inform the House what ammunition was in reserve. This question, he considered, involved a War Office secret ; hence the reason for his action. Just before the vote was taken, Mr. Bodrick, a Tory, moved an amendment to reduce the Minister's salary £100, which was carried. This was practically a vote of censure on the able minister, Sir Campbell Bannerman, which could not be passed unnoticed. The Queen gladly accepted the Government's resignation, and forthwith summoned Salisbury to form a Cabinet. Dissolution of Parliament quickly followed.

The Liberal party immediately came before the electors with the following program : "Home Rule for Ireland," which in brief means local self-government; "Abolition of the House of Lords," in place of which, an upper chamber elected by the people; "Disestablishment of the Church in Wales," the endowments to be given to charities; "Local Veto Bill," in other words a Local Option Bill; "One man, One Vote," this measure would allow property owners but one vote; "Free Education," that is, government support of schools ; "Elections Take Place on One Day," at present the General Election extends over a period of three weeks; "Payment of Members," under the present system only members of the Cabinet receive salary.

The Tories from some inexplicable reason went before their constituents without a program. They had, however, bitter opposition to the measures proposed by the Liberal party. Their animosity to those reforms was well illustrated in a speech of Sir Richard Webster's, Attorney-General of England, when he said: "The Policy of the Liberal party is too destructive, and in the extreme too revolutionary."

Various means were used by the parties in conducting the contest. Placards of this character were very abundant: "Vote for Thornton and a Free Breakfast; Vote for Brassy and Old Age Pensions; Vote for Thornton and Home Rule for Ireland; Vote for Brassy and the Church, the Throne, and the Empire." House to house canvass was made by both parties. The electors were asked the name of their candidate ; at the same time their answers were carefully noted down, especially the answers of those who had no choice; for a candidate knows that, if any influence can be brought upon these neutral men to vote for him, his election is almost assured. The meetings in support of the respective candidates were largely attended, and the enthusiasm there displayed was intense. These meetings as a rule were not instructive; for the speeches were generally of a misleading character.

The defeat of the Liberals was expected by both parties; yet, that a party with such a grand program should be overwhelmingly crushed at the polls was a surprise even to the Tories. Different opinions as to the cause of this catastrophe have been given. Yet, it is evident that the Home Rule question kept many voters from supporting the Liberals. Some said that, if the Irish had Home Rule, there would be civil war in Ireland, for the Irish people cannot agree among themselves; others argued that Home Rule for Ireland meant the same privilege for Scotland and Wales; the result would be the dismemberment of the Empire.

The question of the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was an argument used with good effect by the Tories against the Liberals. The reasoning was thus: "If the Church is disestablished in Wales, surely the Church in England will meet the same fate. For this reason many hitherto supporters of the Liberal party gave their votes to the Tories. The following incident will show how prominent this question was. In Leith, Scotland, on the day of polling, the Tory candidate, Mr. John Wilson, issued a bill with these words: "Vote for Wilson and save the Church." Shortly Mr. Munro Ferguson, the Liberal candidate, sent out this one: "Vote for Ferguson and let the Church save us."

Without doubt the Local Veto Bill was the chief cause of the Liberals' defeat. The Tories and brewers instantly raised the cry, "The Local Veto Bill will rob the workingman of his glass of beer," which by the way has been rightly named the English-

238 .

THE BATES STUDENT.

man's God. Furthermore, posted in prominent places in saloons, was this notice: "If the Local Veto Bill is passed, this place will be closed." It is strange to say that these absurd statements had a marvelous effect on the electors, the majority of whom truly believed the falsehoods.

This election was remarkable for the interest shown by the women. It was a common saying that women took more interest in the election than did There were good reasons the men. for this saying; because very many women attended the political meetings, and seemed totally indifferent to the sickening fumes of tobacco. Then again their zeal for respective parties ran so high that they were known to quarrel over politics, when they came from church Sunday evening. It was also common for women to boycott market-men whose political views differed from their own.

This election teaches five things. 1. That an adverse vote against the Government, even on a question of no political importance, may cause a crisis in English politics. Not that Roseberry was compelled to resign last June, yet the defeat on the Vote of Supplies gave him an opportunity for leaving office. 2. The time for a general election is wholly uncertain. It is true that the House of Commons is elected for seven years; but it is very seldom that a parliament sits for that term, for since 1880 five elections have taken place. 3. The weakness of the Temperance party. This was the first time that the strength of this party has been tested; and from the result of

the elections, it is evident that the Temperance party is a lamentably weak factor in English politics. 4. The power of the Liquor Traffic. It was said that £20,000 was used by rum sellers in Derby to defeat Sir William Harcourt. There is some truth in this statement, as is shown by the following letter written by C. Clement Bowring, a member of a Derby firm of wine merchants. He says : "As President of the local Conservative Association I cannot ask for your assistance, but as a private member of the Trade I venture to think that the defeat of Sir W. Harcourt has considerably appreciated the value of all licensed property, and I hope you will see your way to bring the subject under the notice of your Board, and advise them to vote us a liberal donation to what is a Trade Defence Fund." 5. The workingmen's lack of intelligence on political questions. This was forcibly shown in regard to the Local Veto Bill; for had the electors known that the Bill required a two-thirds majority to close a saloon, they would not have believed the infamous lie that the Local Veto Bill, if passed, would close all saloons.

Perhaps it is of interest to notice that the Liberal program advocated measures which are in fact the bulwarks of American institutions. Local self-government, free education, one man, one vote, popular control of the liquor traffic, no state church, and an elective upper chamber are measures enjoyed by Americans, and which in time are destined to be accepted by the English people.

WOMAN IN MUSIC.

BY GRACIA PRESCOTT, '96.

• F all the various arts which man has been led to cultivate, none can compare with that of music. Its perfect adaptation to all conditions, its peculiar charm, its power for elevation, have all combined to give it a universality of domain and to make it the highest and most ennobling of the arts. Being thus responsive to high and varied aspirations and capable of expressing the noblest emotions, patriotic, romantic, devotional, it has come to be clothed in the splendid raiment of to-day.

Such being the domain of music, it is but fitting in the enthusiasm of our devotion to it, to pause a moment and consider what has been woman's share in this development.

In all departments of science and art woman has long held an acknowledged place. In this, as well, which, by its very nature is peculiarly fitted to her, we should not be tardy in laying at her feet the crown of well-earned approval.

Conditions which we cannot here trace, have, from her creation, steadily combined to give to woman a wonderful intuitive power, an emotional temperament, a readiness to see the agreement or the disagreement of ideas, and a remarkable ability for forming instantaneous and accurate judgments. Endowed with these faculties, she is eminently qualified to invade and occupy a prominent position in this divine realm. In no other art can such fine threads of thought, such delicate shades of feeling, be woven. Here is needed

the perfect harmony of ideas, the correct judgment, the fine sensibility which woman possesses and which she is capable of giving to the completeness of her art.

Carefully reviewing the past history of music, we find that woman has been identified with it even from the time when the daughters of Israel hung their harps on the willows and wept by the waters of Babylon.

Space forbids us to mention all the past achievements of woman, but that she has been successful, to some extent, in every branch of music cannot now be denied. We have only to recall the familiar names of Mara, who, at the early age of four, had mastered the scale on her violin, and who, in later life, captivated the world with her sweet and enchanting melodies; of Carreno, who, from the time when she first climbed the piano stool to her appearance as a beautiful and fascinating woman-an artist speaking from the soul-astonished her hearers with the dash and brilliancy of her technique; of Constance Runcie, who thrilled a nation with her noble and spirited com-What marvelous triumphs ! positions.

Yet it is in song that she has won highest renown. Her past record has shown a temperament more artistic, not in a creative, but in a receptive and executive sense. Genius is of two kinds: one, illuminating with cold glitter and splendor, causes admiration only; the other, coming from the heart, warms and comforts as well. Of the latter genius has woman proved herself in her thoughtful and sympathetic interpretations of song. Music alone,

indeed, has power to stir the heart and arouse the feelings, yet it is when passion and sentiment are coupled with words that we have the truest and most beautiful language. Here woman does not create, but elaborates and elevates to the appreciation and enjoyment of the many a culture which others have accumulated. A noble heritage indeed !

Not many years ago, in London, before a house crowded from floor to ceiling, a woman was singing triumphantly. The melancholy of her early life had given to her voice an expression which, in its tenderest moments, drew tears from her listeners, while ascending in a higher range, it carried them away in a joyous transport. All. from the humblest subject to the highest cultured, were applauding. The Great of all Europe uncovered their heads and bowed down before this divinely-gifted being. Later, America opened her arms to receive the same woman. As she came down the stage on the night of her first appearance, she was almost hidden by the falling bouquets and wreaths, the offerings of a hearty welcome and a superb triumph. Who would estimate the influence of her, the Swedish nightingale?

There is another place in music which woman may fittingly occupy, to be sure not so prominent, but not the less important in its influence on the morals and culture of the people. This is in the home. Here it is a minstrel spirit which takes us away from the commonplace and the dullness of life and gives buoyancy to the tired heart. Here it is that its influence, as a softening and ennobling factor, may be most truly felt.

There is indeed a wide scope in this art for woman to employ her peculiar genius. In the past she has acquitted herself most nobly and won our most reverent admiration. May her achievements in the future be the links in one unbroken chain of success.

THE LEGACY OF THE PAST. By A. B. Howard, '96.

E are prone to divide what we call time into three periods: the past, the present, and the future. We ignore the past, magnify the present, and anticipate future. Yet while the mind continually reaches out into the unknown, we are compelled to live in the present; and the present day, the present hour, the present syllable in the moment of utterance, pass on into irrevocable history. We act with reference to the future, but the action itself is a part of the past. Virtually there is no present. The achievements of mankind, from prehistoric times down to to-day, form a vast accumulation which is handed down from generation to generation, as wealth and landed estates are handed down from father to son. It is a legacy in very fact.

A careless glance over the records of the ages would seem to reveal a chaos of incident and of happening; but the past is a symmetrical whole. We believe that the world obeys universal laws; so does nature; so does society. The best energies of mankind are being put forth, not as formerly, to manufacture premises, but to dis-

THE BATES STUDENT.

cover associated facts. The doctrine of evolution, in some or all its forms, has come to stay, for it inculcates law, and its ultimate trend is to the creation of man in physical and moral completeness; the past is the foundation on which this superstructure of the future is building, and no part of it can be left out.

Such, then, is the significance of the past. It is the initiative in a stupendous scheme for the advancement of mankind. We may well marvel to think that for us and our descendants the veil of prehistoric mystery was rent in twain, and mountains heaved and continents rose and fell. It is a heroic thought that to this end savages fought and nations warred. For this Homer and Virgil and Milton sang; Socrates and Luther and Calvin contended; Cicero declaimed and Burke pleaded and Webster thundered. For this were the pains of Galileo and the anguish of Savonarola; for this did Sinai shake, and the darkling shadows creep over Gethsemane.

All this is ours by inheritance. We share it with all men and with no man. It is ours to use and increase as the years sweep by in endless procession. We may get done with our past right speedily, but the past never gets done with us. The chain is endless;—the future becomes the past, and the past becomes the builder of the future.

Some there are who profess to be the disciples of optimism; and it stands to reason that a cheerful habit of life is to be desired. But the optimist, pure and simple, is more than this; he sees no evil, he anticipates no evil,

for he knows no evil. He flings away the record of the past with its lights and shadows, its successes and failures, and looks simply to the future. The pessimist, on the contrary, lives in the past; its lessons are burned into his remembrance; he forbodes calamity. We distrust the one; we dislike the other. Both are heirs to the legacy of the ages, but they have misapplied their inheritance; your thorough-going optimist is a prodigal,-careless of the riches which are his,-who squanders his patrimony in pursuit of ideals and phantasies; your pessimist is a miser, who broods over this same hoard in hopeless misery, regardless of the possibilities for investment which shall yield him a rich and plenteous increase. Commend to me that man, neither optimist nor pessimist, who knows the evil and sees the good; who studies the future from the book of the past; who, as a wise steward, can use the glorious heritage bequeathed him by the past for the advancement of himself and the advancement of the age in which he lives.

We are told that reason should dominate in the world, and this is in a great measure true; how far we cannot say; I attempt to strike no balance between man's reason on the one hand, and man's hope on the other. But this much we know: experience is the fruition of the past, and reason is the exponent of experience. If we care to go beyond this, we must reach out into the infinite, and in this our only monitor is that majestic page of the past, wherein rang out the voice of Inspiration with the promise of Immortality.

THE BATES STUDENT.

Posts' Corner.

DREAMS OF CHILDHOOD.

I dreamed of childhood's happy days And saw my childhood friends once more. Again we walked the woodland paths Where we had often walked before.

In dreams I seemed all free from care— No longing for what cannot be, For o'er me were the skies of June— Around me scenes I used to see.

The fields were green, the meadow brook Leaped wildly o'er its stony way, And, as in greeting to a friend, Bathed my hot brow with cooling spray.

The thrushes' song upon my ear In melancholy cadence fell; And, borne upon the still air, came The music of the village bell.

I saw the lovely flowers abloom; I saw the morning dew-drops gleam; I saw the bending alders dip Their branches in the flowing stream.

'Twas but a dream—an idle dream, That in my waking hours must flee; And far away that streamlet flows, Yet flows for others—not for me.

O pleasant dreams! O happy dreams! That in the space of one short night Can turn the rushing tide of years, And fill my heart with pure delight.

Come often to my restless mind, For, with the peace your presence brings, You seem like precious gifts from God To turn my thoughts to better things.

-L. D. T., '96.

A LONGING.

Could I but find some solitary isle, Lonely and distant, where the foot of man N'er left its blighting print, how good 'twould seem

To slink away unnoticed and alone, And hear no more the ever-wearying beat Of that great restless tide of human toil Upon the shores of reason, but to drift From one day to another through the years, As one that, on a hazy summer day, Upon some lovely, forest-sheltered lake Moves not his oars, but lets the boat drift on, While he, half sleeping, feels the passing time. So I would drift, nor hear within my soul

The treacherous voice with which Ambition calls-

That fair-faced siren at whose glittering shrine The great world pays its homage, false as fair, Whose flattering smile, with soft, unmeaning praise,

Lures on her victims through long, tortuous ways.

So I would drift until the close of life; Then come what will, the weary play is o'er. L'ECRIVAILLEUR, '9-.

AT SUNSET.

In silent awe I stood at sunset time, And watched the western cloud-enjeweled sky Grow grand with changing colors---lights that gleamed

As if reflected forth from Heaven's gate. For the Great Artist, with the wondrous skill That far surpasses all the grandest work Of Raphael or gifted Angelo,

Had painted there his mysteries sublime; And I, long-looking on the changing scene, Felt all my being thrilled with hope anew; And in my heart, in glad and joyful strain, A small voice spake these words of faith and trust:

Dark is the world to those that know not God; Hopeless the race to those that walk alone. Look up, and through the clouds of doubt shall burst

The light divine, reflected from His throne. -L. D. T., '96.

TRANSLATION FROM HORACE.

ODE 14, BOOK I.

O ship of state! To an unknown sea The billows drive thee on! Where goest thou? The open port Should speedily be won.

Dost thou not see thy naked side Is reft of all its oars? Through groaning masts and creaking spars Loud Africanus roars.

Dost thou not see thy storm-tossed keel The wave can scarce withstand

Without the aid of strengthening ropes Till it shall reach the strand?

Thy sails are shattered by the blast; Thy gods are swept away. They cannot hear thy loudest call: It is no use to pray.

Though thou wast built of Pontic pine, By workmen famed for skill, It will not help thee in this strait, Nor balk the tempest's will. Let not the timid sailor put His trust in painted stern; But cheat the storm-god of his prey— To harbor quickly turn.

O shun the shining Cyclades, Now white with foam, now bare, Thou who wast once a grief to me, But now my tenderest care.

-A. B. H., '96.

Alumni Department.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni of the College in Boston and vicinity will occur on Friday evening, December 20, 1895, at Young's Hotel, Boston. A business meeting will be held at 5.30 P.M., and the banquet will occur at 6.30 P.M. Tickets will be, as usual, two dollars a plate.

The musical contingent of the Association are requested to bring with them college song books, and be prepared to use them.

It was voted last year to make this meeting a "Ladies' Night," also to invite Professor Stanton to be present. It is hoped that the lady graduates will grace the occasion in large numbers, as well as the wives or "best girls" of the Alumni. We also propose to give "Johnnie" a royal welcome. All who expect to attend are requested to send their names to the Secretary, and all readers of the STUDENT are requested to spread this notice as widely as possible.

CLARENCE C. SMITH, Secretary. 68 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

三年二人。同時間間最高度。6月,東京



PROF. WINTHROP J. BROWN, of the Class of 1881, died at Athens, Tennessee, on Saturday, September 5th. Professor Brown was the son of Oliver H. Brown, Esq., of Auburn, Me. He was born on his father's farm at Minot, Me., in 1856. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town. In the

early seventies the family removed to Auburn, Me., and Mr. Brown entered the public schools of that city. He fitted for college in the High School, and entered Bates in 1877, graduating in 1881. He taught school in Maine for a year after graduation, and then went to Washington, D. C. After teaching there for a time, he went to New York City. After a few months of experience in business in the metropolis he determined to adopt teaching as his life work. He removed to Minnesota and entered upon his profession there. While there he married Miss Mary E. Hatch of Bergen, N. Y., who survives him. The severe winters of the Northwest proved too much for Mr. Brown, and he was stricken with a critical illness, which permanently impaired the vigor of his constitution. His physicians advised him that he must spend the remainder of his life in a warmer climate. He removed to Athens, Tennessee, where he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Grant University, which position he held at the time of his death.

The career of Professor Brown was short. He was cut down in his prime; nevertheless, his life was in a sense complete, for it was useful, honorable, and guided by high principles. His career has in it much of inspiration and of value for all who have to make their own way, and who aim to bear an active and worthy part in the work of the world. Mr. Brown was a man of solid virtues. He was industrious and self-reliant. As a boy he devoted his spare time to any employment that his hand could find to do, in order to make

the burden of his education as light as possible for his parents. By his own earnings he defrayed the expenses of his college course. His prominent characteristic was his perseverance. He did not learn as quickly as some, but whatever he lacked in quickness he more than made up by unremitting and patient application. These are the solid qualities which win in the end. In school and in college he ranked among the best scholars in his class. He was popular, because his manners were genial and agreeable. He was respected, because of his attainments and the solid worth of his character. He was unselfish, manly, and fair. He had no petty meanness in his make-up. He was always ready to lend a helping hand. As a man he bore the responsibilities of life bravely and with strong self-reliance. He believed that he was in the world for others, and not for himself alone.

The resolutions adopted by the public authorities of Athens, on the announcement of his death, record with evident sincerity his continual charity for the poor of that city. His was a brave and dauntless spirit. When he got up from his sickness in Minnesota it was with a shattered constitution. He knew he could never be well again. He knew that for him ambition was at an end. Some friends who loved him and were in a position to help him, urged him to rest in the South or in California for a couple of years, and offered to loan him money for that purpose. This he thankfully but firmly declined. He said he could not be a burden to any one; that he had always

THE BATES STUDENT.

provided for himself, and that he should continue to do such work as his impaired health would allow until the end should come. He knew he could not live long; he knew the prizes of ambition were not for him, yet he declined to enjoy a well-earned rest at the expense of friends. He settled down to round out the remainder of his career with useful and honorable labor. He took up the cares and responsibilities of life again, and calmly awaited the end. These are the qualities of true nobility and greatness.

Winthrop J. Brown is dead. A brave, true, loving, and loyal life has gone out. An affectionate son, a helpful and loving brother, a devoted husband, a valued and respected instructor of youth, an honorable and useful citizen, a cultured and lovable man, has passed away. Whatever the great hereafter has in store for those who bear the responsibilities and discharge the duties of life worthily and well, is his. GEORGE L. RECORD, '81.

DR. W. A. MORTON.

WHE rider of the "pale horse" has again reined his steed at the door of one of the members of '86 and summoned a classmate. "Morton," as we all called him, was the only colored member of the class; and was, especially among those who had been associated with him in the Latin School His indomitable course, a favorite. will and remarkable perseverance had leveled the Alps in the life of the poor colored boy of Washington, and won for him, from many friends in Bates College, heartfelt sympathy and respect.

He was not brilliant but he was emphatically plucky; not a meteor but a fixed star; not a Sheridan but a Grant spirit who would "fight it out on this line" if it took all of life's summer.

Dr. Morton was born September 1, 1859, in Westmoreland County, Va. When but a boy he was converted and became a member of Rev. John Brooks's Church, Washington, D. C.

He began his struggles for an education when quite young. Being compelled to rely solely upon himself for support he found the pathway to a thorough college education beset with many difficulties, but was determined to surmount them. Having spent some years at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, he afterward graduated from the Latin School, and from Bates College in the Class of '86. He pursued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, being the first colored student ever admitted to that institution. He completed his course at the Dartmouth Medical School, where in 1889 he received the degree of M.D. In 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Vernia M. Harris, M.D., of Columbia, South Carolina.

Beginning his professional life in Brooklyn, N. Y., he was at once recognized as an able physician, and his practice grew rapidly until, a few months ago, he was attacked with pulmonary trouble, which finally brought him to his grave. He had a large circle of friends and was greatly beloved by them all. He leaves a wife, a son two years old, an aged mother, several sisters and brothers; among the latter,

T. B. Morton of San Francisco, Cal., and many other relatives and friends.

The funeral services were conducted at his residence, 395 Gold Street, by Rev. W. T. Dixon of the Concord Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. H. A. Henry of the Nazarene Congregational Church, and Presiding Elder B. F. Wheeler of the New Jersey Conference of the A. M. E., Zion Church; all of whom paid tributes to Dr. Morton's worth as a scholar, physician, Christian, and citizen. After the clergymen had concluded, Mount Zion Lodge, I. O. O. F., performed their impressive ritual. Dr. Morton's widow, Dr. Vernia Harris-Morton, accompanied the remains to Columbia, S. C., where interment took place in the family plot. And there he rests till Jesus comes.

The same Apostle that writes, "Behold a pale horse; and his name that sat on him was Death," declares again, "I saw and beheld a white horse, and He that sat on him went forth conquering and to conquer." Thanks be unto God who gave him and giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The prayers of his Christian friends, with the heartfelt sympathy of his classmates and of all who knew him, follow her who shared his joys and sorrows, and the aged mourner in Washington who gave him birth.

F. W. SANDFORD, '86.



The University of Virginia recently had a \$300,000 fire.

PERSONALS.

'68.—The Somerset County Teachers Convention began at Norridgewock, Thursday, November 7th. In the evening President George C. Chase of Bates College delivered a very polished address on the sentiments that influence the noblest action in humanity, maintaining that admiration and love are at the bottom of all that is best in the race.—Lewiston Journal.

'69.—George B. Files, Esq., who is agent for the most famous of the new-comers in the encyclopedic field, "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia," is reaping remarkable success in the work. His sales in this part of Maine are record-breakers in the distribution of works of this magnitude.—Lewiston Journal.

'70.—Rev. D. W. C. Durgin has an article in the *Morning Star* of October 31st, on "The Power of Positive Conviction."

'81.—The late Prof. W. J. Brown, of U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn., has given to the college a fossil bird of a very rare and valuable species.

'82.—Rev. C. E. Mason of Challis, Idaho, was appointed a delegate from that state to the Congregational Council which convened at Syracuse, N. Y., during the month of October.

'83.—F. E. Foss, formerly Professor of Civil Engineering in the Pennsylvania State College, Bellefontaine, Pennsylvania, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the same institution.

'83.—Prof. J. B. Ham, of Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt., has an address on "Our Educational Interests" in the Morning Star of October 31st.

'84.—The December number of the New England Magazine will contain an article on Lewiston, written by Mr. Clarence A. Chase of Auburn. Special attention will be given to the college, and portraits of the faculty, pictures of the college buildings and of the Class of '96, will appear. We trust that this number of the New England Magazine will be of especial value to all who are interested in the college.

'85.—At the Hampshire County Teachers Convention, held at Easthampton, Mass., November 2d, Prof. A. B. Morrell, of Easthampton, was elected president of the association.

'87.—We are happy to announce the marriage of Rev. E. C. Hayes of Augusta, and Miss A. L. Bean of the Class of '93, which occurred Wednesday, October 23d. Rev. and Mrs. Hayes will reside at 24 Sewall Street, Augusta, Maine.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow has recently received unanimous calls to the First Congregational Church of Lynn, Mass., and to the Plymouth Congregational Church of Providence, R. I. He has accepted the call to the latter. During the three and a half years of his pastorate in Westerly, R. I., there were 185 additions to the church membership and nearly \$10,000 was raised and expended in enlarging and beautifying the church. The church of which he is now pastor has a membership of 475.

'91.—A recent issue of the Lewiston Journal contains a very interesting article on "The Coming Man," by Miss Mabel S. Merrill of Auburn.

'93.—At the election of officers of the Class of '98, Columbia College Law School, New York City, Mr. R. A. Sturges of Lewiston was elected president. Mr. Sturges has also been elected a member of the college glee club.

'94.—We regret to learn that Mr. D. F. Field has been compelled to discontinue his studies at Harvard Law School, on account of trouble with his eyes.

'94.—J. B. Hoag has removed from East Weymouth to Woburn, Mass., where he has been elected principal of the Grammar School.

'95.—E. G. Campbell, formerly of Hull, Mass., has been elected principal of the Grammar School at East Weymouth, Mass.

'95.—A. C. Hayes is employed by the firm of Ginn & Co. of Boston.

'95.—E. W. Noone has entered Harvard Law School.

'95.—Miss E. E. Williams is teacher of sciences in the West Springfield (Mass.) High School.

An instrument to test the speed of a base-ball has recently been used at Princeton. By means of an electrical attachment in the pitcher's hand and another in the catcher's, the exact time is read by means of a chronoscope.

The Harvard Athletic Association announces a shortage of two thousand dollars in its accounts of last year, due principally to the small attendance at the winter games.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

"Ready, please."

Meetings of the societies, adjourned to meet elsewhere, are not in order.

The many friends of Thompson, '96, will be glad to learn that he is convalescent.

Some of our young chemists seem afflicted with kleptomania. We recommend that either Dr. Teel or Dr. Odlin be summoned.

The editors of the STUDENT for next year have been appointed as follows: Durkee, Marr, Milliken, Stanley, Miss Chase, Miss Houghton.

There are rumors of chicken feeds in Parker Hall. Better be careful! There are fox-traps which are likely to raise a hubbub some night if they only get a "Chaunce."

Some one said the place of punishment for orators would be connected by telephone with the chapel during the Sophomore debates. What refinement of cruelty !

Herbert Lord, ex-'96, was recently elected President of the Class of '97 in the Baltimore University School of Medicine. He is also editor of the *Medical Gleaner*.

The Brownies got into the Laboratory locker of one of '96's progressive men and fitted out his jacket in a manner befitting the "New man." Ask our manager for full particulars.

The Hallowe'en ghosts were very kind to furnish the inmates of Parker Hall with free ice-cream. At least we suppose that it came from the ghosts, for it was spirited away.

To those who fondly imagine icecream safe in an unguarded wood-shed, while those for whom it is intended are engaged in their infantile pastimes, we would say, in the words of the poet:

There are others.

Herr Beuchler has completed a most successful week of song at the Divinity School and, at the time of going to press, is finishing one at Main Street Free Baptist Church. Those who have attended have enjoyed them intensely.

If you see a strange young man wandering around among the familiar forms of the Seniors, look a little more closely before you express surprise. It is only the center rush, minus a mass of hirsute adornment eight inches long and three thick.

It is said that one gallant youth, when reproached for shortcomings either in Psychology or in evening "spreads," always gives as an excuse, "I've been taking a — short sleep." Some one suggested that he had been taking his own name in vain.

The ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Church received the students in their vestry, Thursday evening, October 24th. This reception is always looked forward to as one of the most pleasant social events, and this year it certainly fulfilled all anticipations. A very fine musical and literary entertainment was given during the evening.

Great interest is taken among the students in the project of a Student Building Fund Association to raise money for a new building to contain a hall, literary society, and Christian Association rooms and other needed accommodations. A committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution, but, at the time of writing, the association has not been formed.

The Freshmen passed Hallowe'en at the residence of Mr. Whitman. The usual programme of the evening was somewhat interrupted by the necessity of a mock trial, over a convict who was supposed, at least, to represent a real culprit. The prisoner at the bar seemed to enjoy the fun as well as any one, and strove to contribute his share to the amusements. His shortness and indefiniteness of memory are a psychic phenomenon worthy the investigation of the Seniors. 'Ninetynine, in spite of all difficulties, probably were not behind the other classes in the amount of "sport" on the weird and uncanny night of October 31st.

A large party, representing all the classes, performed the solemn rites of Hallowe'en at the home of O. C. Boothby, '96. Most young people know what a Hallowe'en party is, so there is no need to enter into details. Needless to say that disembodied spirits lurked in all the dingy nooks and corners, and one of them might easily have been the ghost of a genuine African potentate. The cobweb was disentangled with a great deal of difficulty, and palmistry and kindred occult sciences flourished. Blood-curdling recitals of encounters with phantoms were given at the awful midnight hour, and early in the month of November,

in a pouring rain, the company homeward wended their way. The professors claim to have discovered effects of the mental strain for at least a week.

Durkee, '97, acted as delegate from the college to a meeting at Boston University for the formation of a New England Intercollegiate Debating League. Representatives from Boston College, Boston University, Brown, Wesleyan, and Tufts were also present and a constitution for the league was drawn up. This is subject, of course, to the ratification of the colleges, but it seems quite probable that at least six colleges will join the league. On Mr. Durkee's report being received, a committee was appointed to form a constitution for a society at Bates, and it was voted to join the league on condition that it finally consists of at least six members.

Roger Williams Hall was decked in its gala-day best on the occasion of the reception to the College Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Mr. Durkee was master of ceremonies, and the entertainment included music by Samson's Orchestra and the Philomela ladies' quartet, an address of welcome by Mr. Keith of the Divinity School, responses by the presidents of the associations, and remarks by Dean Howe. The speeches abounded in good-natured fun and raillery, and any one could not well carry away the impression that theologues are a sober After refreshments had been lot. served, all the rooms of the building were open for the inspection and admiration of the company. One end of the reception, a jolly good time,

was certainly accomplished, and it seems that any hesitating young men and women must have been led to decide to take a theological course at Cobb Divinity School.

The Junior Class recently took a barge ride, and fortunately had one of the warmest and most beautiful days of the "Indian summer" for their excursion. The start was made early enough so that the picnic dinner was spread on a hill-side in Wales. The local editors have failed to find any one who remembers "anything particular" that was done during the afternoon, but each and all agree that they "had a splendid time." If we thought that there would be any more such happenings during our term of office, we would respectfully suggest that keen-eyed representatives of the press should be taken along. However, we understand that beechnuts were ripe at that time, that some group photographs were taken, and that one young lady occupied the afternoon in making a collection of jewelry. The party returned to Sabattus village and took supper, and spent the evening at the home of Miss Sleeper. It is needless to say that mirth and pleasure were among the most welcome guests, and the class left with regrets that the party was over and praises of the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Sleeper.

A happy party indeed was it that assembled in the gymnasium on the evening of the eventful Saturday when Colby succumbed to the prowess of the eleven stalwart young men who represent Bates on the gridiron. The eleven were there, looking none the worse for

wear. The professors and the boys who had tramped around through the mud and shouted themselves hoarse, and the girls who had sat for two hours in the rain and encouraged the team on to victory, were all there. The whole party numbered one hundred and forty, and the gymnasium, decorated with the national and college colors, presented a pretty scene as they marched to the music of the orchestra. After refreshments, furnished by Grant the caterer, had been served, Toastmaster Thomas introduced the toasts as follows: Manager Gould, The Pleasures of a Foot-ball Manager; Captain Douglass, How We Won the Game ; Cutts,'96, How the Girls Helped to Win; President Chase, What the Victory Means to the College. L. J. Brackett, '94, and R. F. Springer, '95, then made appropriate and amusing remarks, and a telegram was read from W. F. Garcelon, '90, conveying the congratulations of the Boston alumni.

The Freshman declamations this year were, on the average, of a great deal of merit. In a very large class, there was not anything approaching a failure. The preliminary divisions were held in the afternoon before small audiences. The following is the programme of the final division, Saturday evening, November 2d :

MUSIC-PRAYER-MUSIC.

Old Mother Goose.—E. S. Phelps. Miss Ethel A. Peckham. Coming Home.—A. Berlyns.

Miss Blanche M. Whittum. The Irish Disturbance Bill.—O'Connell.

> Edward B. Foster. MUSIC.

The Mob.-Victor Hugo.

Miss Ina V. Flanders.

The Duty of Literary Men to the Republic.— Grimke. Oscar A. Fuller. The Pilot's Story.—W. D. Howells.

Miss Georgia M. Knapp. The Riot at Alton.—W. Phillips.

Edmund B. Tetley. MUSIC.

Death of Steerforth .- Dickens.

Miss Emma G. Gay. Pericles to the People.—Kellogg.

Stanley C. Lary. Scotland's Maiden Martyr.

Miss Edith B. Marrow. The Purposes of Scholarship.—P. Brooks.

Charles S. Calhoun. MUSIC.

The Defence of Lucknow .- Tennyson.

George E. Poor.

Grattan's Reply to Mr. Carey.—Grattan. Frank P. Wagg.

St. Basil.—E. S. Phelps. Miss Annie M. Alden. MUSIC.

Judges: Mr. Frank Morey, Mr. Anthony, Mr. John R. Dunton. The prizes were awarded, for the gentlemen, to Mr. Calhoun, and for the ladies, to Miss Whittum.

FOOT-BALL.

The foot-ball season, lately ended, has been the most successful one that our college team has had. Bates has won four out of the five games played during the month, and made a good showing in the other. Two elevens have been in regular practice and a number of good substitutes and candidates for future elevens were developed. Bowles of Dartmouth, who coached the team for the Colby and Bowdoin games, proved a valuable man and gave the elevens first-class training. The team, as it lined up in the last two games, was made up as follows : Wright, l. e.; E. I. Hanscom, l. t.; O. E. Hanscom, 1. g.; Hoag, c.; Bruce, r. g.; Cutts,

r. t.; Burrill, r. e.; Douglass, quarterback and captain; Pulsifer and Nason, halfbacks; Hinkley, fullback. The team's good showing is due to the interest taken by the boys in getting out a good second eleven, making good practice possible to the individual members of the team, and especially to Captain Douglass's hard work, snap, energy, and knowledge of the game.

At Exeter, November 2d, Bates beat the Phillips Academy team by a score of 4 to 0. Douglass was sick at this game and of course it was a considerable disadvantage not to have the regular captain. Cutts acted as captain and Bert Pulsifer played quarterback well.

The first game with M. S. C. was played at Orono, and the score was Bates 20, M. S. C. 0. The other was played at Lewiston, November 5th, and resulted 18 to 0 in favor of Bates. The eleven did not exert itself to run up a large score, as they were to play Colby the same week. The M. S. C. boys played a good game, and in the first half Bates did not score. In these first three games, Saunders played center in the Exeter game, Parker played halfback, and in the last one Foss was right end and Slattery halfback.

Colby played at Lewiston, November 9th. The fact that Colby refused to play unless allowed to use the mass plays, permitted under last year's rules, created a great interest in this game, but in spite of this handicap Bates prevented them from scoring, and made one touchdown each half. In the second half Colby had the ball within a few inches of Bates's goal line, but

the Bates line held, and as it was the last down, obtained the ball and rushed it the length of the field in four minutes. Cutts kicked one goal, making the score 10 to 0. A feature of this game was the enthusiasm of the young ladies, of whom forty or fifty attended and stayed in the rain throughout the game, encouraging the team by their shouts and blasts of tin horns.

The line-up was as follows:

BATES.		COLBY.
Burrill.	Right End.	Pike.
Cutts.	Right Tackle.	Chapman.
Bruce.	Right Guard.	Thompson.
Hoag.	Center.	Hamilton.
O. E. Hanscom	. Left Guard.	Brooks.
E. I. Hanscom.	Left Tackle.	Putnam.
Wright.	Left End.	Shannon.
Douglass.	Quarterback.	Dunn.
Pulsifer.	Right Halfback.	Patterson.
Nason.	Left Halfback.	Alden.
Hinkley.	Fullback.	Holmes.

Saturday, November 16th, Bates and Bowdoin met on the New England League base-ball grounds at Portland. The grounds were in fair condition, and there was a large crowd of sympathizers on both sides. Bates was able to make good gains through the line and to hold Bowdoin down when they tried the same maneuver, but on end plays the sprinting of the Bowdoin backs and their interference was too much for our eleven and by several runs of about 25 yards and smaller gains, they made four touchdowns in the first half which, with three goals, made a score of 22 to 0. In the second half Bates got the ball on the kick-off and, after steadily advancing it for five or six downs, made a play between guard and tackle which advanced Nason from the 35-yard line to the goal line for a touchdown. Cutts then kicked a

difficult goal. This touchdown was made after only three or four minutes of playing time. Soon afterward, Bates having just obtained the ball on downs, the game was called on account of darkness.

The team played a good game on the whole, although they seemed to lack snap during the first half. It is consoling to have been the first Maine college team to score against Bowdoin. If the last half had been finished it is quite probable that Bates might have scored again. The final score was 22 to 6. The line-up:

BOWDOIN.	BATES.
Libby, r. e.	l. e., Wright.
French, Coburn, r. t.	l. t., E. I. Hanscom.
Eastman, r.g.	l. g., O. E. Hanscom.
Spear, c.	c., Hoag.
Stone.	
Bates, 1. g.	r. g., Bruce.
Murphy, l. t.	r. t., Cutts.
Stearns, l. e.	r. e., Burrill.
Moulton, q. b.	q. b., Douglass.
Stetson, McMillan, r. h.	b. 1. h. b., Nason.
Kendall, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Pulsifer.
Stanwood.	
Clark, f. b.	f. b., Hinkley.

Colby and M. S. C. did not score in the games against Bates, and the score in the Bowdoin game was more satisfactory than in former years, so the result of the Maine series is quite pleasing.

Through the recent efforts of a former Northwestern University professor, graduates from colleges of good standing in America are now to be admitted to French institutions simply upon presentation of diplomas or credentials.

The faculty of Harvard during the summer confiscated all signs found in the students' rooms.

College Exchanges.

SHADOWS.

In the gold of afternoon, Ere the sleepy hours do croon, When the hazy sunshine peeps Where the twined wisteria creeps, When the leaves begin to play In an airy, fairy way, Dreamily they rise and fall, Shadows—dancing on the wall.

When our years have lost their sheen, Will our hearts be just as green As the twined wisteria's leaves, Swinging 'neath the sunny eaves; Will they be in life's late day Like the leaves that lightly play, Like the shadows that do fall— Shadows—dancing on the wall? -R. L. M., in Yale Lit.

"TITHAT strange things these shadows are ! " I said to Myself, the other day, as we sat down at twilight and watched the fading light upon the opposite wall. What strange pictures one's imagination can make There was one shadow of them! that I could not take my eyes from. I tried to look the other way, but still that shadow was before me. I asked Myself what it was, and Myself replied that it was probably the shadow of the coming exams., for "coming events cast their shadows before," you know. When I found that it was nothing more than that, I succeeded very easily in taking my eyes from it, and putting it out of my We Seniors have learned thoughts. not to fear such things as that. To the guileless Freshman belongs the burning of midnight oil. As these thoughts passed through my mind the shadows deepened to darkness, and I lighted the lamp, while Myself cut out

the following clever attempt at versification from the Williams Weekly:

A FLOWER GIRL.

Timidly blushing she stands in the ball-room, Bashful and frightened as maiden can be— She's only a bud at her coming-out party,

Yet no rose at her girdle is fairer than she.

- Gayly and lightly she's tripping the measure, At her feet lie the hearts of admirers sincere—
- She's the belle of the season—a rose in full blossom,
 - The same little bud, but she's been out a year.

Sour and neglected she sits in a corner,

- All alone and apart from the merry young throng-
- She's the same little bud grown up to a wallflower,
 - The rose in full bloom, but she's been out too long.

But the magazine which we have taken the greatest pleasure in reading this month is the Yale Lit. The only fault which we can find with it, is its non-appearance except at long intervals. We have not received more than three or four this year, but those that have come have been full of good things.

There are two or three good stories in the Western Reserve Magazine this month as usual. We liked especially "Two Pictures."

We notice that the Wesleyan Argus and the *Tufts Weekly* both have considerable to say in regard to the Intercollegiate Debating League, and seem to be quite enthusiastic over it.

And now, without saying more, we will give a few clippings, leaving the criticism of them to the reader.

In this dear, dim, enchanted ground

By no rude round, The hush is broken,

Save murmurs of the evening airs,

That seem like prayers,

In whispers spoken.

Till somewhere off among the trees

Old college glees

Are softly started,

And louder, following the strain,

The short refrain

Swells, happy-hearted.

From "Night on the Campus," in Bachelor of Arts."

Round about twilight was beginning to fall over the forest and the tossing lake. The pines were hushed and the tossing asters still. Low on the western horizon, amid the dying sunset, a star quivered, pale and pure. Slowly he raised his eyes and gazed up hungrily. "She's like that ! " he murmured, " so white and holy and far off-home, most likely now-down in Kansas with her mother. Yes, I'll keep her that way in my heart, pure and holy, but I can't reach up to her-never again. I'll never see her any more !"

For a long time that figure stood there, staring out across the water, all tremulous with shell-tints of pink and gray. Then he turned and walked slowly away. Along the black shingle the waves still stretched out their white yearning arms, and on the hill a certain house was dark.

-From "At Ebb Tide," in Yale Lit.

FREE.

Loosed are the bonds that held my soul, And afar on the leaping bay

I steer with the North Star for my goal,

At the close of the autumn day.

Then hey! for the rush of the cutting prow And the thrill of a wild delight-

Where the bell-buoy swings as the seagull clings

I gloom through the wave-born night.

I was clamped by a horror beyond all name. A plaything to bless or to ban,

Till the spirit within me surged in flame And I knew I was yet a man.

Then hey! for the great brown wing I love. The swoop of the sail in the breeze,

For the jarring sound of the past is drowned 'Mid the clash of the tumbling seas.

The will has won in a life's revolt-

A weird voice bids me forth-

And keen as the stabbing thunderbolt

I haste toward the mystic north.

Then hey! for the whirlwind, headlong, grim-

And hey! for the iceking's glee. Thro' zephyr and gale alike I sail-Unfettered and fierce and free.

-David Potter, in Nassau Lit.

LAKE WINDERMERE.

Fair Windermere! what mem'ries sweet The tender thought of thee recalls Whene'er thy name our ears doth greet; Its magic on our spirit falls.

Still deep among the emerald hills Thou liest sleeping in the sun; Or dancing, when the night-wind thrills

Thy bosom, neath the fair, pale moon.

The fir-clad hills still o'er thee rise. Reflected in thy waves below, As when first under summer skies I looked upon thee long ago.

Ne'er on thy bosom shall I rest; But on the world's rude ocean tost

I'll turn when wearied of life's quest To dream of thee, once seen and lost.

-P. M., in Brunonian.

YE PARTYNGE.

Ye moon casts down hyr noon-tyde gleame Upon ye tarreynge maid and beau; Methinks 'tys joye almost supreme.

'Tys near ye hour of myd-nyghte bell, He yet bespedith not toe go; Ye poet wonders whatte they tell.

Why stay thyre at ye fence-gate wyde,-Ye gate atween-and lynger soe?

Thyre's much toe say on eithere syde, Beseems ye reasonne they doe show.

-C. E. W., in Brunonian.

The first organized rush at Harvard for five years took place on "Bloody Monday" night. The Class of '99 may be suspended from athletics for participating in it.

Reviews of New Books.

' Is it not unfair to take any book, certainly any great piece of literature, and deliberately sit down and pass judgment upon it? Great books are not addressed to the critical judgment, but to the life, the soul. They need to slide into one's life earnestly, and find him with his guard down, his doors open, his attitude disinterested. The reader is to give himself to them, as they give themselves to him; there must be self-sacrifice. We find the great books when we are young, eager, receptive; after we grow hard and critical we find few great books.

-JOHN BURROUGHS.

CATISFACTORY largely because it is the work of a man who has not lost his vouthful enthusiasm and power to appreciate greatness, is Benjamin Wells's "Modern German Literature." His book is intended, as we learn from the preface, "not for the learned specialist, nor for him who aspires to become one, but rather for those to whom, as to the great majority of our college students, German literature is a pleasant avocation, a secondary means of culture." With this idea, he has given enough of early German literature to form a foundation and basis of comparison; he has shown how Klopstock, Wieland, and Herder herald the new era; how the reformer, Lessing, opens the way for the world-literature of the German classic authors, Goethe and Schiller. To these two great men he devotes the larger part of the volume. Richter and Heine claim their share of attention, and the closing chapter summarizes modern novels and dramas. In explanation of his very brief review of the early literature, the author contrasts the growth and development of the literature of Germany with that of England and France, show-

ing how little German writing after Frederic II. depends on what preceded. This review of the early literature, however, though so brief, is very clear. Indeed clearness is characteristic of the style as a whole. But of Goethe especially the author has written with loving, sympathetic care; to his life and many of its circumstances, especially as they affected his writing, he has given, in a measure, a new color. His analysis of "Faust" is very helpful to the student. The relations of Goethe and Schiller, with the contrast of their points of view and literary principles, are well explained. The book is admirably condensed, making a good book of reference, and yet is pleasingly written for continuous reading. (Roberts Bros.; \$1.50.)

For a student who wishes to acquire quickly and easily a certain knowledge of entomology, for him who would receive added pleasure from a country walk by the possession of a hand-book on some pleasant branch of nature study, or for the general reader, Samuel H. Scudder has prepared a valuable little book. "Frail Children of the Air," or "Excursions into the World of Butterflies," is a volume of essays more or less connected, on our common butterflies. These essays are taken from the author's large and expensive work, "Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada." They have been divested, so far as possible, of technical details, and carefully revised and brought up to date. There are thirty-one of these short essays or studies, among them, "A Study of Mimicry," "Butterflies as Botanists," "Butterfly Sounds," "Psychological Peculiarities of our Butterflies," "Aromatic Butterflies," and others equally attractive. The author's style is most pleasing, and the work is finely illustrated. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; \$1.50.)

While the interest of the world in things Japanese is at its present height, the publication of the journal of Townsend Harris, the first American envoy to Japan, is most timely. Appearing, as it does, edited by William Elliot Griffis, whose studies of Japan are well known, and supplemented by nearly one hundred pages of Dr. Griffis's own writing, in introduction and conclusion, the book will be a valuable addition to American history. Mr. Harris's account of his struggles in negotiating with the Japanese, his impression of the country and people, his views of their government, character, and customs, are of great interest, and the simple style of his journal is very pleasing. The introductory chapters by Dr. Griffis give an interesting account of Harris's life, preceding his work in Japan, and glimpses of his character which explain his success in his difficult mission. His three concluding chapters give the close of Harris's useful life, and clearly explain the commercial relations of Japan to the Western world, at the present time. Scattered quotations from Japanese writers show their estimate of Harris's character, and the advantage to the United States of such a representative at so critical a period. A fine portrait of Harris adds to the value of the work. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; \$2.00.)

"The Technique of Sculpture," by William Ordway Partridge, while especially valuable to amateur sculptors, contains much that is of interest to every reader. The book has been written mainly to furnish a guide to beginners in the art, to offer a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of sculpture, and to answer publicly the many questions that have been asked the author regarding the technique of his art. Part I. gives a condensed history of sculpture from the very beginning to the present, analyzing the work of Egypt, Assyria, Persia, China and Japan, Greece, Rome, Spain, Germany, France, modern Italy, England, Russia, Holland, and America. A remarkable amount of most interesting information is contained in these fortyfive pages. Part II., "The Practice of Sculpture," explains the whole process from the first working of the clay to the finished bronze or marble. The book is fully illustrated from drawings made by C. M. Sheldon and V. L. George. (Ginn & Co.; \$1.10.)

"The Condition of Woman in the United States," by Madame Blanc, perhaps better known by her pen-name, "Th. Bentzon," gives us a good opportunity to "see ourselves as others see us;" and the view is fortunately no unpleasant one. While almost every reader will find some favorite institution apparently misrepresented, yet a sober second thought, if he be candid, will convince him that the writer is not so far wrong after all; and on all except these points of individual preju-

dice, all will allow this brilliant French woman has very fairly represented us. Her "First Impressions" include the manners of American women on the steamer, the World's Fair, Chicago itself, and Women's Clubs. She has unlimited praise and sympathy for Miss Addams and her work at Hull House, and she writes with interest and apparent pleasure of the leaders of the clubs. Her chapter on Boston opens with a sentence which will at once win for her a place in the hearts of New Englanders: "I spent more time in Boston than in any other city of the Union; and the longer I lived there the fonder I became of it. Even now, when I try to recall my memories, the thought of Boston is all predominant." She writes of colleges for women and co-education, of the wonderful work of a woman at Sherborn Reformatory, of industrial schools, and domestic life. Everywhere she is the keen observer, the clear thinker, the sympathetic woman. The translation is by Abby Langdon Alger, and the book contains a portrait and biographical sketch of the author. (Roberts Bros.; \$1.50.)

UN RECUEIL.

Lives of bald-headed men remind us We should choose our wives with care; And departing leave behind us

Half our natural crop of hair. -Ex.

Potassium iodide and sulphur, under slight pressure, give an exceedingly interesting result, 'as follows :

$\kappa I + 2s = \kappa Iss.$

This experiment is dangerous, as the above result may not be accomplished, and, instead, the reaction be very violent. Therefore, this experiment should only be attempted in the absence of light and when few (usually two) are present.—Ex.

Mary had a little lamb, It followed her each day, Till Mary put the bloomers on, And then it ran away. -Ex.

Patient—"I say, doctor, what sort of a lump is that on the back of my neck?" Doctor—"It is nothing very serious; but I should advise you to keep your eye on it."—Ex. Last night, in peaceful slumbers, we Did dream a dream, until In columns vast, subscribers came Each man to pay his bill. —*The Tech*.

Professor—" Why is Pallas Athene considered the goddess of wisdom?" "She was the only goddess who did not marry."—Ex.

"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine,"

The ugly young lady recited,

- And the wicked old drunkards in the back of the hall
- Clapped their hands and looked muchly delighted. —The Yale Lit.

Blushing Youth, confused—"May I see the pleasure of having you home?" Girl, startled—"Yes, I don't know." And they twain are happy.—*Ex*.

The teacher asked, "And what is space?" The trembling student said:

"I cannot tell at present,

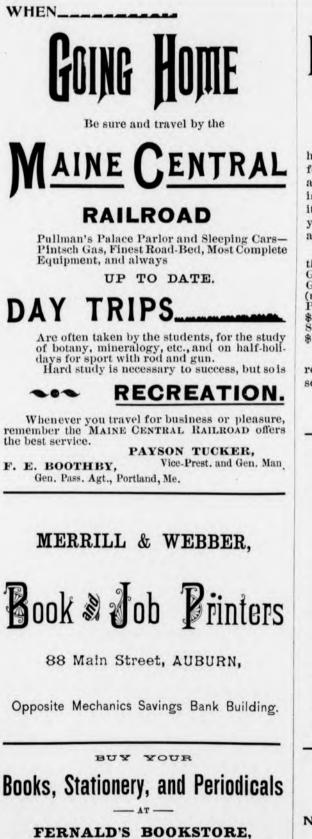
But I have it in my head." -Ex.

The Harvard *Daily News* has suspended publication on account of financial embarrassment.



N





29 LISBON STREET, . . . LEWISTON, ME.

NEW ENGLAND + DUCATION. UREAU OF

3 Somerset Street (Room 5),

BOSTON, MASS.

This Bureau is the oldest in New England, and has gained a national reputation. We receive calls for teachers of every grade, and from every State and Territory and from abroad. During the administration of its present Manager, he has secured to its members, in salaries, an aggregate of \$1,500,000. yet calls for teachers have never been so numerous as during the current year.

Ten teachers have been elected from this Bureau, the current year, in one New England city, viz.; Grammar (male), \$2000; Grammar (male), \$2000; Grammar (male), \$2000; three Manual Training (males), \$3000; Sciences (male), \$1600; Elocution and Physical Culture (female), \$600; Primary (female), \$900; Kindergarten Critic (female), \$750; Domestic Sciences (female), \$1100. Aggregate Salaries, \$11,950.

Teachers seeking positions or promotion should register at once. No charge to school officers for services rendered. Forms and circulars free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager.



COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample conies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single sopies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 3611 BROADWAY.

WHITE & LEAVITT,

Dentists,

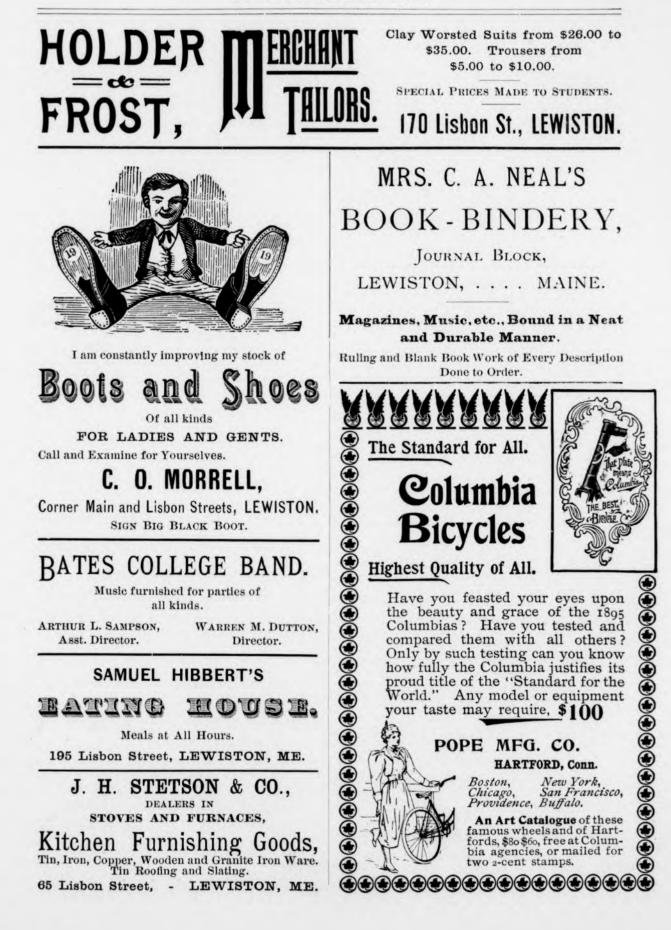
No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

E. H. WHITE, D.D.S.

F. L. LEAVITT, D.D.S.





CHARLES A. ABBOTT, Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. - - - Lewiston, Maine. Corner Lisbon and Main Streets, -Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded STEAM DYE HOUSE. LEWISTON 141 Main Street, LEWISTON. Dyeing and Cleansing in all its branches. Lace Curtains Cleansed and Finished to look like new. Naphtha or Dry Cleansing a Specialty. JOSEPH LEBLANC, Proprietor. THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE DENTIST. Flour, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Percy R. Howe, D.D.S., In the City, can be found with NEALEY & MILLER, Osgood Block, LEWISTON. Cor, Main and Bates Streets, LEWISTON. OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 12 A.M., 1 to 6 P.M., and Bottom Prices always guaranteed. evenings. MAIN STREET LAUNDRY Go to E. M. HEATH'S Music Store 111 Main St., Lewiston, Me. For Everything in the Music Line. This Laundry is opposite Hotel Atwood. All work done by hand at shortest possible notice. Satis-faction Guaranteed. Goods called for Largest Stock in the State to Select From. Special Discount to Colleges and Schools. and delivered. Bicycle Headquarters. 192 Lisbon Street, - LEWISTON, ME. MRS. J. H. LANDERS, Prop'r. H. GERRISH, E. FOR NICE PURE CANDIES 👐 🚧 GO TO APOTHECARY, 145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME. A. E. HARLOW'S. Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared. Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices. Where a large stock and variety is always on hand. A. E. HARLOW, 58 Lisbon St. NEW STYLES. FRANK KILGORE, MURPHY, First-Class Carriages THE FURNISHED FOR HATTER WEDDINGS AND PLEASURE PARTIES AND At any time. All new, neat, and first-class, with careful and gentlemanly drivers. FURRIER. HEARSE AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS AT SHORT NOTICE. SIGN, GOLD HAT, HACK OFFICES: Gerrish's Drug Store; Resi-dence, 107 College Street. LEWISTON, MAINE. CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.







BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,

JOHN H. RAND, A.M., President.

Professor of Mathematics.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Apologeties and Pastoral Theology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics. REV. ALFRED W. ANTHONY, A.M., Fullonton Professor of New Testament Greek.

LYMAN G. JORDAN, A.M., Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM H. HARTSHORN, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAM C. STRONG, A.M., Professor of Physics.

HERBERT R. PURINTON, Instructor in Hebrew and Church History.

PORTER H. DALE,

Instructor in Elocution.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows :— LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's Æneid; the Catiline of Sallust; six orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greenough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; two books of Homer's Iliad; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or Equivalents. ENGLISH: In Ancient Geography, Ancient History, English Composition, and one of the following English Classics: Shakespeare's King John and Twelfth Night; Wordsworth's Excursion (first book); Irving's Bracebridge Hall; Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales (second volume). Tales (second volume)

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued

by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them. Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges. The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednes-day preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term. The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are \$180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty-seven scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and ω give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free. COMMENCEMENT, Thursday......JUNE 27, 1895.



LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

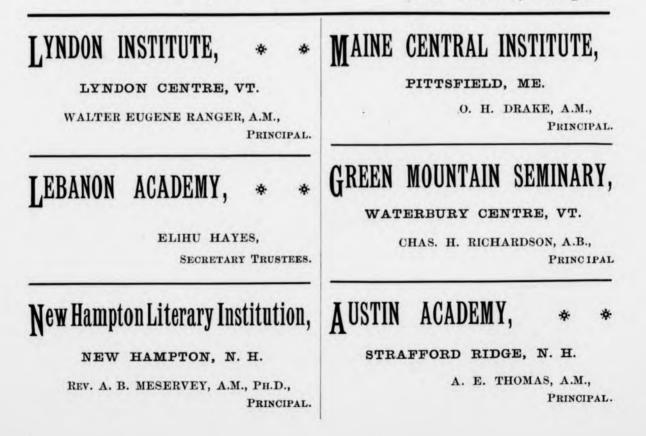
The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, PH.D., PRINCIPAL	Latin and Greek.
R. H. TUKEY	Ancient History and Geography.
O. F. CUTTS	Rhetoric and Elocution.
A. W. FOSS	Latin.
F. A. KNAPP	Mathematics and Latin.
EVERETT SKILLINGS	
O. H. TOOTHAKER	Mathematics.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, Principal.







EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

Send to any of these Agencies for Agency Manual Free.

4 Ashburton Place, BOSTON, MASS. 70 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y. 355 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. 25 King Street, West, TORONTO, CAN. 1242 Twelfth St., WASHINGTON, D. C. 420 Century Building, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 107 Keith & Perry Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 728 Cooper Building, DENVER, COL. 525 Stimson Block, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JORDAN-FROST LUMBER CO., Lumber, Coal, Wood, Foot of Cross Canal, Lewiston.

COAL OFFICES at 181 Lisbon Street and at Yard.

O. A. NORTON. Coal and Wood, LEWISTON, MAINE. OFFICE, 52 ASH STREET. Yard on Line of M. C. R. R. between Holland and Elm Streets. Telephone No. 167-3.

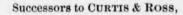
LADIES AND GENTS, TAKE NOTICE. FASHIONABLE

PHENIX, 33 Ash Street.

Hair Dressing



Flagg & Plummer,





We Make a Specialty of Class Pictures,

And call your attention to the quality of work sent out from our Studio in the past, and it will be our endeavor to keep it to their standard of excellence, and to please our customers in every particular.

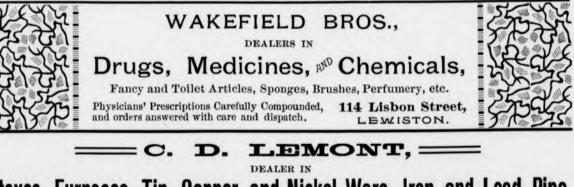
We Guarantee SATISFACTION TO ALL.

Thanking our friends for the patronage given us in the past, it shall be our aim to merit the same in the future.

We shall be pleased to receive correspondence from any school or college in regard to prices, etc., for class pictures.

FLAGG & PLUMMER,

Over Banner Clothing House, LEWISTON, ME.



Kooms,

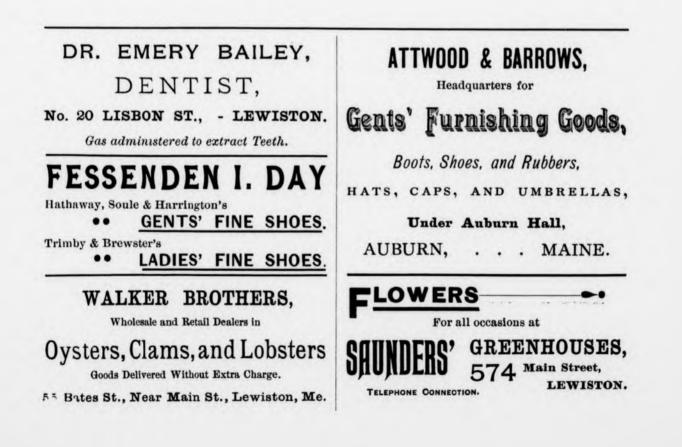
Stoves, Furnaces, Tin, Copper, and Nickel Ware, Iron and Lead Pipe. Gas and Water Piping, Plumbing, Sheet Iron and Metal Working. Also Jobs promptly attended to by First-Class Workmen and Work Guaranteed. ME. LEWISTON, 224 Main Street,



ONE FEE REGISTERS IN BOTH OFFICES.

SEND FOR AGENCY MANUAL.

110 Tremont Street, BOSTON. 169 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.



BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE OF MAINE.

THE LARGEST AND LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE OF MAIN

Advanced Styles in High-Grade Goods.

TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS That Are Unequaled in Fit and General Excellence. Introducers of Novelties and the Best

of Everything Pertaining to Correct Dress. The Latest Ideas and Standard Shapes in All Grades of

HARD + AND + SOFT + HATS.

A Magnificent Array of Rich and Elegant

FURNISHINGS.

PROMOTERS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES.

BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Successors to BICKNELL & NEAL),

BABBITT BROS., The One-Price, Cash, Square-Dealing Twin Clothiers, Owners and Managers,

Nos. 134 to 140 Lisbon St., LEWISTON, ME.



D. D. MERRILL & CO., Prop'rs.

FINE WORK WITH PROMPTNESS.

Teams will be run to and from the College, collecting Tuesdays and delivering Fridays.

Bundles may be left at the Bookstore.

D. D. MERRILL & CO.,

Auburn, Maine.

THERE IS NOTHING IN LIFE That deserves more careful study than how

That deserves more careful study than house furnishing — assortment, designs, qualities, and prices should be compared—and when this is done **Good Judges** quickly admit that our stock of

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, 🕬 DRAPERIES

is the one to select from.

BRADFORD, CONANT & CO.,

Lisbon Street, LEWISTON.

We have Wood, Very good, Ready for the trade; Coal as well Which we Sell. None but Standard Grade. On us call One and all When in want of fuel. Please your wife, All your life Sweet will be your gruel.

